

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 25, 1845.

For Congress, Fifth District.

WILLIAM W. WICK.

Honor to the Illustrious Dead.

The news of the death of General Jackson reached Washington on the morning of June 16. The President, immediately after the reception of the sorrowful intelligence of the death of this truly great man, issued the following order, which we copy from the Union:

By the President of the United States:

Andrew Jackson is no more! He departed this life on Sunday, the eighth instant, full of days and full of honors. His country deprecates his loss, and will ever cherish his memory. While a nation mourns, it is proper that business should be suspended, at least for one day, in the executive departments, as a tribute of respect to the illustrious dead.

Accordingly direct that the departments of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Post Office, the office of the Attorney General, and the Executive Mansion, be instantly put into mourning, and that they be closed during the whole day to-morrow.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington City, June 16, 1845.

The Secretary of the Navy, who, in the absence of Gov. Marcy, is also acting Secretary of War, on the same day issued the following General Order. It is, as the Ohio Statesman observes, a beautiful tribute from the first historian of the age, to the memory of one who, as a warrior and statesman, had "filled the measure of his country's glory."

GENERAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1845.

The President of the United States, with heartfelt sorrow, announces to the army, the navy, and the marine corps, the death of Andrew Jackson. On the evening of Sunday, the eighth day of June, about six o'clock, he resigned his spirit to his heavenly Father. The nation, while it learns with grief the death of its most illustrious citizen, finds solace in contemplating his venerable character and services. The valley of the Mississippi beheld in him the bravest, and wisest, and most fortunate of its defenders. The country raised him to the highest trusts in military and in civil life, with a confidence that never abated, and an affection that followed him in undiminished vigor to retirement, watched over his latest hours, and pays its tribute at his grave. Wherever his lot was cast, he appeared among those around him, not less than first in authority and station. The power of his mind impressed itself on the policy of his country, and still lives, and will live forever, in the memory of its people. Child of a forest region, and a settler of the wilderness, he was a genius which, as it came to the guidance of affairs, instinctively attached itself to general principles, and inspired by the truth which his own heart revealed to him in singleness and simplicity, he found always a response in the breast of his countrymen. Crowned with glory in war, in his whole career as a statesman, he showed himself the friend and lover of peace. With an American heart, whose throbs were all for republican freedom and his native land, he yet longed to promote the widest intercourse, and the most intimate commerce, between the many nations of mankind. He was the servant of humanity. Of a vehement will, he was patient in council, deliberating long, hearing all things; yet in the moment of action, deciding with rapidity. Of a noble nature, and incapable of disguise, his thoughts lay open to all around him, and won their confidence by his ingenuous frankness. His judgment was of that solidity, that he ever tempered vigor with prudence. The flushings of anger could never cloud his faculties, but rather kindled and lighted them up, quickening their energy without disturbing their balance. In war, his eye at a glance discerned his plans with unerring sagacity; in peace, he proposed measures with instinctive wisdom, of which the inspirations were prophecy. In discipline stern, in a just resolution inflexible, he was full of the gentlest affections, ever ready to soothe the distressed, and to relieve the needy; faithful to his friends, fervid for his country. Indifferent to other rewards, he aspired throughout life to an honorable fame, and so loved his fellow-men, that he longed to dwell in their affectionate remembrance. Heaven gave him length of days, and he filled them with deeds of greatness. He was always happy; happy in his youth, which shared the achievement of our national independence; happy in his later years, which beheld the valley of the West cover itself with the glory of free and ever increasing States; happy in his age, which saw the people multiplied from two to twenty millions, and freedom and union mark their pathway from the Atlantic to the Pacific; three happy in death, for while he lived, he was the liberator of his country imperishable, and was cheered by visions of its constant advancement, he departed from this life in full hope of a blessed immortality, through the merits and atonements of his Redeemer.

Officers of the army, the navy, and the marine corps, will wear cap on the left arm, and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning, for the period of six months. At the naval stations, and on public vessels in commission, the flags will be worn at half-mast for one week; and on the day after this order is received, twenty-one minute guns will be fired, beginning at 12 o'clock. At each military station, the day after the reception of this order, the national flag will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset; thirteen guns will be fired at day-break; half-hour guns during the day; and at the close of the day a general salute. The troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock, and this order read to them, on which the labors of the day will cease.

Let the virtues of the illustrious dead retain their influence, and when energy and courage are called to trial, emulate his example.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Acting Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy.

Gen. Jackson, it is stated, retained his intellectual vigor to the last, and in his dying moments requested to be buried without military parade, and in an unobscured manner.

More Signs.

But a week or two since we chronicled the union of the Whig and Democratic papers at Columbus, Indiana, and the agreement of the editors to sail under a flag of truce—or neutrality. We have now to notice the retirement of the Whig editor, and instead of "making the responsibility" of charging the Whig party with proscription of any and every thing Democratic, we leave the editor to prove our former charge, as in his own way, by giving his article in full. It will be seen that they never hesitate to sacrifice their own friends, provided it gives them a stepping stone to power and place. We hope Mr. Child will, next time, "look before he leaps."

With this number we close our editorial career, in this place, perhaps forever. We have disposed of our interest in the establishment to Mr. Kridelbaugh, who is now sole proprietor.

Although our career in the editorial career has been short, yet it has been attended with no little toil and vexation, which serves, no doubt, to lessen our regret at its termination. We have been engaged in our career in Columbus, it was under circumstances of apparently the most favorable kind—with fair promises of favor, and favorable prospects of the success of both the cause which we advocated, and the enterprise in which we had embarked. But before we had proceeded far, a cloud arose in the political horizon, from which issued the most adverse wind, which swept from us all our hopes and anticipations, of the success of our principles, and threw a damper over our business. We continued on, however, having the consolation thought that though crushed to the earth, we might rise again. But before we had time fairly to recover from our defeat in November, we began to discover that the adverse wind had not only blown away our hopes, but had also blown away our friends. We were then publishing, when, from pecuniary considerations, we were compelled to abandon its publication, and the best means of neutralizing the party strength in the county, and after we had thoroughly canvassed the chances for the success of a Whig sheet, and upon consultation, we concluded to join with our neighbor, who was then publishing a Democratic paper, the success of which we could not doubt, as there appeared to be no great necessity for political discussion, and party excitement. The experiment has succeeded tolerably well, but not, however, as well as we had anticipated. We expected that the most of our former Whig friends, who had expressed their entire satisfaction of our efforts, and who seemed desirous of having a paper of some sort kept up in the county, would continue with us; but we had overestimated their attachment, for, for the most part, they have refused to continue their patronage. On the other hand, most of the patrons of the Hoosier & Ledger, are satisfied with the arrangement, and have continued their support.

We do not leave this paper because we are compelled to for want of support, for we have now a pretty goodly number of subscribers, and we have no intention to quit the paper, but because we are indifferent to the course of some of our former friends, of whom we thought we had reason to expect better things.

We now take our leave, with an affectionate farewell to each and every body. We feel the tripod under our giving way; our pen quivers in our fingers—we are going—good-bye!

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Awful Murder and Suicide.

We have just learned of an awful murder and suicide, which took place near Palestine, some 15 miles east of this place, a few days since. We were not able to get the exact date.

The particulars as far as we can learn, are as follows: A German, by the name of Nep, occasionally in the habit of drinking to excess, had been drinking in company with another individual, well known here, and both left the dogery in Palestine for the German's home. After there, some difficulty arose, and the individual had his ribs broken by the German. After getting sober, he threatened the German with a suit, telling him that he would take away his property and fain, the latter having cost him \$1700 in cash. This caused the German to immediately transfer his property to his child. This operation on his wife, who is represented as having been rather a "hard customer." She afterwards twitted her husband of being a beggar. The whole matters operating on him, he procured a barrel of whiskey, which he brought home, when she told him he ought to have purchased arsenic. While he was asleep, she let the contents of the barrel run out; and when he awoke and found what she had done, he immediately attacked her, beat and killed her, and afterwards severed her head from her body with an axe. He then deliberately stood up before a looking glass, and cut his own throat.

These are the facts as we get them; and from a source entitled to credit. It may be proper to add, that the husband and wife had occasionally separated before the awful tragedy.

Young men! these are the consequences of rum drinking! Would you desire your names heralded to the world in such a connection? Nothing but abstinence will prevent it. Touch not; taste not; handle not.

P. S. We have since learned that the man did not cut his veins sufficient to produce death.

Indianapolis High School.

We invite particular attention to the advertisement in another column, under the above head. It speaks for itself, but it nevertheless may not be amiss for us to say, that we have had a practical trial of the ability of Mr. McKinney as a teacher, and though it was made under great disadvantages and depressing circumstances, it was, notwithstanding, entirely satisfactory. These citizens who are interested in establishing a first-rate school in this city, as every parent and guardian ought to be, have now an opportunity every way worthy of improvement. It can be said, without the slightest disparagement to others, that the abilities and acquirements of Mr. McKinney are not surpassed by any other teacher in this vicinity.

As a gentleman of integrity and moral worth, as well as a ripe scholar and experienced teacher, all may feel safe in subjecting their children to his guidance and control. We hope he will receive, as we feel sure he deserves, a liberal encouragement.

The County Seminary.

Has just commenced a new session, under the auspices of teachers who are highly spoken of. We hope it will not only maintain, but increase the excellent reputation acquired for it by Mr. KEMPER. Such institutions as these, training and developing, as is their province, the minds of the rising generation, are of inestimable importance, and should attract much more attention than they have heretofore received.

Popular Lectures on Botany.

We are glad to learn that Mr. J. C. McKinney, Principal of the Indianapolis High School, proposes to deliver a course of twenty popular lectures at the Vestry of the Second Presbyterian Church, on the delightful science of Botany. Here is a first-rate chance for some of that pleasurable mental improvement, which our young men talked about in the papers last winter; better than any thing then suggested, because the young ladies, and matrons, can participate in it, with equal pleasure and profit. Let our young friends, of both sexes, improve so good an opportunity, and we shall hear less complaint hereafter of a want of some rational method of spending leisure hours.

New Books.

TURNER, has sent us a "whole pile" of specimens of new and beautiful books, which he has just received by express from the East. They absolutely make our eyes glisten and our mouths water! Delightful! We can't particularize just now—too much delighted! Shall dwell on them with epicurean deliberation hereafter.

Democratic Review.—The June number of this work is illustrated with a portrait of MURKIN B. LAMAR, who has occupied so large a space in the brief history of Texas. An interesting article on the Oregon question, an argument on the American side of the controversy, based on the history of the territory, and of the treaties and conventions which affect it. This is the only political paper in the magazine, and indeed this should be styled political. The contents are very interesting. The Bridal of Penmaenock, by Whittier, is a poem of evident originality and merit; the Faro Table, a story from the German, is of strong interest, and the brief essays and reviews are of that sterling worth that have earned for the Review its reputation.

Chillicothe Advertiser.

Messrs. Hough and Fine have established this establishment to Messrs. Hough and Dowdall, by whom the Advertiser will in future be conducted. The former editors have earned a high reputation for talents and industry, and we hope their successors will be able to follow in their footsteps, to sustain the high character the paper has acquired. To the former Editor, we tender, in their retirement, our best wishes for their future happiness, and to the present ones, our kindest wishes for their success in their responsible undertaking. —*Ohio Statesman.*

We subscribe to every word of the above.

Semi-Weekly Exchanges.

We have endeavored to comply with our promise in exchanging with our contemporaries in this State the semi-weekly where they noticed or inserted our prospectus. If we have neglected any, on notice, we will immediately rectify the omission.

Correction.

In our notice a few weeks ago, of the robbery of the Catholic Church, we inadvertently mentioned the Church at Lafayette as having been one of them. How we happened to do so, we cannot remember. We are glad to learn, however, that it has not been robbed; which fact we learn by a note from the Rev. St. J. Clarke, Pastor of the Church.

McNulty.

The National Intelligencer says that McNulty's case has been decided in the Circuit Court. Judge BRADEN pronounced the opinion of the Court, affirming the sufficiency of the indictment. It is expected a trial of McNulty will take place during the present term of the Criminal Court.

Albert L. Holmes, of Carroll County, has nominated himself as a Whig candidate for Congress in the Eighth District. He is very small potatoes, and very few in a hill.

Some local articles as well as miscellaneous matter will be found on the first page of the semi-weekly, which we have not room for in the weekly paper.

Mexico.

EMBASSY OF SANTA ANNA.—By an arrival at Charleston, S. C., files of papers from Havana have been received to the 25th inst.

The British Mail Steamship Medway arrived at Havana on the 7th inst., from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 1st instant, having on board Gen. Santa Anna, his family, and other persons. Santa Anna, his family, and other persons, were banished from Mexico. They were going to Venezuela. General Santa Anna was received with every mark of respect on his arrival at Havana, being escorted to his lodgings by bands of music, while little attention was paid to General Bustamante; thus showing that popular opinion was quite unfavorable to the newly constituted authorities of Mexico. No particulars are given as to the course pursued by the Mexican Government in banishing Santa, but Captain P. understood that the decree prescribed an absence of ten years—that his private property was respected—that he had with him a large amount of money, and was in good personal health and spirits.

The British Mail Steamship Des also arrived at Havana on the 7th inst., with Gen. Bustamante on board, on his way to Mexico.

It is stated that all anticipations of war between the United States and Mexico had subsided; and a strong practical evidence that such was the case (says the Charleston Courier) is the fact that the Neptunia, the property of Mexicans, had been ordered to New Orleans to the course pursued by the Mexican Government if the owners were apprehensive of such an event.

The Havana papers say that in their Mexican files they find nothing touching the difficulties about Texas—which certainly indicates a great moderating of the current of Mexican wrath.

A difficulty occurred with the French Secretary of Legation and some Mexican soldiers, in which the former considered himself and his nation grossly insulted. The Secretary had required of the Government of Mexico prompt redress for the insult, in the punishment of the soldiers, or he would immediately demand his passports.

Mr. Van Buren.

The New York News, in referring to a very complimentary article in the Richmond Enquirer, says: "A great deal of Southern justice to Mr. Van Buren has been done since his retirement to private life, under circumstances placing him beyond the category of men having a political future. The Charleston Mercury has recognized him as one of the soundest statesmen in the Union, on all the cardinal principles of constitutional doctrine, from the South; and even a small number of his whig opponents have not been backward to confess him one of the first and best of the public men our generation has produced. He can never again be President—difficult as it is to imagine any combination of circumstances which would induce him to accept another nomination, and unlikely as is any such combination to occur; but he nevertheless at this moment may be said to possess in a higher degree than any other man living, the actual, tried, and tested confidence of the people in his wisdom, prudence, patriotism and mental power."

The Whig Editors of the Times. The Journal and the Crawfordsville Press, don't seem to "hitch horses" very comfortably. The last "friendly passage" is the following from the Journal vs. the Press:

"Benson has proved himself in his last week's paper, what we have for sometime suspected him to be, a mean and dastardly puppy. Not only does he lead in unworthy and dark insinuations, such as no honorable man would indulge in; but he is guilty of the most palpable and downright lying. We therefore cut his acquaintance, and strike his paper from our exchange list."

Waiter! bring pistols for two and coffee for one!

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.—We find in the Eastern papers the following statement of a decision recently made by Judge McLean:

The above are the introductory lines to an article in the Walsh Courier, from a report, which originally appeared in the State Sentinel, of a decision made at the last session of the U. S. Circuit Court in this city. It needed the "Eastern" endorsement, we suppose, to let the Courier into the secret of its importance.

CRIME IN MICHIGAN.—There are at present 117 convicts in the State Prison of Michigan, 10 of whom are sentenced for life. The oldest prisoner is 78 years of age, the youngest ten years! Since March, 1830, when the prison was first opened, it has contained 294 prisoners, which number has included but three females. 36 have been pardoned, and but 5 have died.

FASTING.—There is a woman in the Vigo County Poor House, who, according to the Walsh Express, has recently fasted forty days and forty nights, partaking of nothing during the whole time, but cold water and sassafras tea without sugar. At the close of the period of fasting, she asked for food, and is now getting along as formerly, eating and enjoying good health. She is reputed insane.

A Destructive Land Slide.—A land slide, carrying off sixty acres of land, occurred on the 3d inst., at Warsaw, Ulster Co., N. Y. In its passage it crossed the Rondout stream, literally clearing the bed of all obstructions, and deposited its contents to the height of about 15 feet in the bed of the stream for about 100 yards, forming a dam at one dash across the whole stream impervious as masonry.

THE SATISFACTION OF HAVING OVER-REACHED BROTHER JOSEPH.—In adjusting the boundary of the Oregon Territory, we earnestly hope, is not reserved for the British Cabinet. Let it be adjusted, if you please, Mr. Bull, but not quite so satisfactorily to you as the other question.

Our Republic, we have seen it somewhere said, is large enough, or at all events will be big enough when we have reduced to cultivation and filled with inhabitants the mighty area already sprinkled with settlements, which is drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries; and it is not our policy to encumber our empire with an appendage lying beyond the barrier of the Rocky Mountains. Whatever may be thought of this consideration, it has nothing to do with the negotiation between the two countries. If we want to hold it in trust for the republic, we must hold it, which, if we do not pusillanimously resign what is fairly our own, will shortly spring up on the coast of the Pacific. We should not allow an inch of it to be merged in the great British Colonial Empire which, extending itself on all sides, already advances towards us from eastern Asia. If we cannot take the new settlements into partnership, we may at least cherish their infancy until they are strong enough for self-protection. We may nourish the young eagle until it is fledged.

SINGULAR AND FATAL BREAK OF LIGHTNING.—A man named Stevens, in the town of Riga, near Rochester, who was ploughing in a field when a storm arose, was struck by the lightning and killed instantly. The field entered the top of the head and came out at the chin—making a hole about the size of an ordinary bullet. It then passed down his limbs and went through his foot, tearing off the sole of his boot. One of the horses with which he was ploughing was killed also.

VAGABOND OF LIGHTNING.—The Pittsburgh Ariel tells the following, and of course vouches for its truth:—A very singular freak of lightning occurred in Leary, Bradford county, last week. It struck the corner of a chimney of Morse's Tavern, ran down the stove pipe into the bar-room, where all the families were sitting on the bar fell on their sides with the tops of their heads, very much after the fashion of good Persian Fire Worshippers. Thence it went through the floor, drove down the outside of the cellar wall, made a hole through that, and demolished a barrel of beer, then it staved in the head of a whiskey barrel, not stopping to drink. A young man had just drawn some of the beer, and was filling a bottle with a pump. The bottle was the next object of attraction, and that was shattered into small particles. The visitor struck the young man above his knees, ran down his pantaloons and got out at the toes of his boots, leaving some blisters. This rendered the gentleman somewhat oblivious, and when his senses came back the lightning had stepped out, but by what passage is not known. A "strange streak of lightning" it was.

FALLING INTO A FORTUNE.—An Irishman, not long since, digging for lead in the district of Dubuque, Iowa, fell through the bottom of the hole into a large cavern, and on looking round found the inside covered with very pure lead. He was so much surprised that he never discovered, and the Irishman's fortune is made.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FAVETTE COUNTY, Ia., June 25, 1845.

MESSES. CH